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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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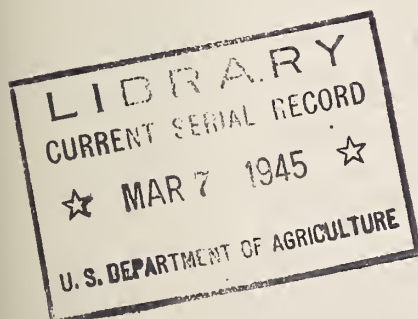
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WORLD DRIED-PEAR PRODUCTION LOWER

The 1944 preliminary estimate of dried-pear production in the United States, Argentina, Australia, and the Union of South Africa, the four leading commercial producing countries, is 4,300 short tons, compared with 6,000 tons in 1943 and 5,000 tons in 1942. This estimate represents a reduction of 31 percent from the 5-year (1938-1942) average of 6,200 tons. The estimate for production in Australia, the Union of South Africa, and the United States represents a 42-percent reduction from the 10-year (1933-1942) average of 6,000 tons and a 59-percent decline from the peak production in 1939 of 8,600 tons for these countries. Output in the Union of South Africa and the United States in 1944 showed sharp declines, but increased production was reported for Argentina and Australia. Production in Argentina and the Union of South Africa has shown a steady increase since the outbreak of the war, but that of the United States has shown a declining tendency.

PEARS, DRIED: Estimated production in specified countries, 1938-1944
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	TOTAL, THREE COUNTRIES	UNITED STATES	TOTAL
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1938	500	400	300	1,200	6,400	7,600
1939	600	200	300	1,100	8,100	9,200
1940	300	400	400	1,100	3,100	4,200
1941	600	300	500	1,400	3,600	5,000
1942	600	300	1,400	2,300	2,700	5,000
Average ...	500	300	600	1,400	4,800	6,200
1943 a/	700	300	1,300	2,300	3,700	6,000
1944 a/	800	400	300	1,500	2,800	4,300

Compiled from official sources. a/ Preliminary.

The 1944 preliminary estimate of dried-pear production in Argentina is 800 short tons, the largest on record. Argentina has expanded its fruit industry tremendously during the past 20 years. The expansion has been largely due to the support and encouragement of the railroad interests. According to the 1937 census, there were 3,130,000 bearing pear trees and 1,931,000 nonbearing. Pears were exceeded only by peaches, oranges, and apples, in the order named, so far as the number of trees planted is concerned. Pear production has increased by leaps and bounds in the Rio Negros, Mendoza, Buenos Aires, and Cordoba fruit belts. The bulk of the production is on irrigated land. The chief variety is Bartlett (Williams), which accounted for approximately 75 percent of the total production. In recent years other varieties have been planted, which are expected to reduce the Bartlett percentage to approximately 50 percent of the total.

While the drying of pears, as well as of other fruits in Argentina, is not a war-time development, it has been given increased attention in the past few years because of fresh-fruit marketing problems. No data are available to show the number of driers in use, but production is increasing, and the Government is actively interested in continuing this trend for the purpose of supplying domestic demand and stimulating exports. The principal varieties utilized for drying are Bartlett, Gifford, and Clapps Favorite.

What the future of this industry will be in post-war years is highly uncertain. It has been reported that growers in the Mendoza fruit belt have been encouraged to concentrate more on the drying of fruit and less on fresh shipments. It seems probable that the South American imports of dried pears, limited as they are, will be supplied by Argentina. Domestic requirements no

doubt will be filled entirely by local production. There have been some indications that the important European market will see increasing quantities of Argentine dried pears in the post-war years. If this happens, it will mean increased competition to American exports.

The preliminary estimate of dried-pear production during 1944 in Australia is 400 short tons, compared with 300 tons during each of the preceding 3 years. The estimate is 25 percent larger than both the 5-year (1938-1942) and the 10-year (1933-1942) average production of 300 tons.

The Australian pear industry prior to the war was dependent upon exports of fresh pears to the United Kingdom and British colonies, and on domestic consumption. The war made it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to continue the exportation of fresh fruit. The disposal of the fresh-pear crop during the early war years presented a difficult problem. With the return of Australian troops and the arrival of a great many Allied troops, however, the problem was largely solved satisfactorily.

The matter of diverting pears to dehydrators was given some consideration, but it was finally decided that it would be more advantageous to utilize plant facilities for apples, other tree fruits, and vegetables. The wartime disturbances to the Australian fresh-fruit industry so far have not resulted in an expansion of the dried-pear industry. The main producing State is South Australia, which for some years has produced about 78 percent of the total; Victoria and New South Wales produce practically all of the remainder.

There are no indications at present that any material change in the industry can be anticipated in the post-war years. Production is expected to take care of domestic requirements with perhaps very modest exports to other nearby British colonies. Imports from the United States in pre-war years were insignificant, averaging about 210 pounds per year, and it is doubtful whether any substantial increase will take place after the war.

The 1944 preliminary estimate of dried-pear production in the Union of South Africa

is 300 short tons, compared with 1,300 tons in 1943 and 1,400 tons in 1942. This estimate is 50 percent below the 5-year (1938-1942) average of 600 tons and 25 percent below the 10-year (1933-1942) average of 400 tons.

Before the war, approximately 75 percent of the fresh-pear crop was exported to the United Kingdom, where it found a ready market. The outbreak of the war, however, cut this market off and left pear growers practically no outlet for their fruit other than the domestic market, which of course was not able to absorb all the fruit at profitable prices to growers. Moreover, there was not sufficient cold-storage space available to handle the entire crop, since in normal times the exports were made almost as fast as the fruit was packed, thus requiring only limited cold-storage facilities in the Union.

The Deciduous Fruit Board in 1941 decided to purchase the entire crop and dispose of it in whatever manner possible. The operations of this Board have been generally successful in disposing of the crop. Arrangements were made to erect five new dehydrators with an estimated combined capacity of 16,800 short tons of fresh pears per season. A portion of the crop was canned and as many as possible were sold fresh. The operation of the dehydrating plants has increased returns to growers, since prior to their construction cull pears were either buried in the ground or sold at a very low price for cattle feed. In 1943 it was decided to experiment with the utilization of dehydrated pear cores and waste as cattle feed. According to available information, the experiments were successful, and because of the shortage of other feeds this dehydrated product found a ready sale to cattle raisers, though the cost of production was high in relation to other cattle feed.

The dried pears produced found a good consumers' market in the Union, as well as in nearby British colonies, at remunerative prices. Indications are that the industry is becoming well established and in post-war years will continue on a considerably higher production level than during the period between the wars. It seems reasonable to

assume at this time that domestic production will absorb the very modest quantities formerly imported, take over the markets in nearby British colonies almost to the exclusion of other producers of dried pears, and no doubt make some efforts to get a share of the United Kingdom market. Domestic consumption, already expanded, most likely will be stimulated further as larger supplies become available.

The United States 1944 preliminary estimate of dried-pear production is 2,800 short tons, compared with 3,700 tons in 1943 and 2,700 tons in 1942. The estimate shows a 65-percent decline from the 8,100-ton peak production of 1936 and 1939. The estimate is only 58 percent of the 5-year (1938-1942) average of 4,800 tons and 53 percent of the 10-year (1933-1942) average of 5,300 tons.

The United States is the world's largest producer of this commodity, though from a tonnage point of view it is one of the least important of the dried fruits produced in this country. California normally produces practically the entire commercial tonnage. There has been a small quantity produced commercially in the State of Washington in recent years. In California, the Bartlett pear is almost exclusively used for drying, while in Washington various varieties are utilized. The leading counties in California producing Bartletts, in order of their planted acreage, are Placer, Sacramento, Lake, Santa Clara, and Mendocino, though important acreages are to be found in other counties as well.

The United States consumption of this commodity is very small and seems to be declining. During the 5 years prior to the war (1934-1938) average production totaled

5,800 tons and exports during those marketing seasons about 3,500 tons. In addition to exports of dried pears as such, an estimated 300 tons were exported in dried-fruit compote mixes. These data indicate an average domestic consumption of about 2,000 tons, which represents about 34 percent of the average production for the period.

The export market absorbed about two-thirds of total production for the period 1934-1938. European countries, principally France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Sweden, took about 91 percent of the total exports to Europe. The entire group of Latin American countries combined averaged only 51 tons during these years, or less than 2 percent of the total. Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela were the largest buyers in the Latin American group. Since the start of the war, exports have been on a greatly reduced scale, with the United Kingdom and Sweden being the principal foreign destinations for dried-pear exports.

The post-war outlook for American dried pears, based on present indications, is not so bright as it might be. Australia and the Union of South Africa, countries enjoying the benefits of the Empire preference scheme in the United Kingdom trade, are expected to share a larger percentage of imports in that country and in other British Empire countries, as well as being able to take care of the insignificant purchases they formerly made in the United States. The remaining European markets are expected to draw more heavily on the Argentine production, and moreover, as in the case of dried fruits, the consumer demand is apt to be more in the direction of fresh than dried fruits.

W. R. Schreiber

PERUVIAN CULTIVATION OF SESAME SEED AND CASTOR BEANS UNPROFITABLE

Although climatic conditions in Peru are favorable for the production of sesame seed, economic and other factors have prevented an increase in output. Low prices of seed in normal times, together with the amount of labor required to cultivate the crop and the low yield per acre when compared with that of corn make production unprofitable. When prices advanced to a level which might have proved remunerative, the Government established a ceiling price that was not attractive to growers, so they turned to the production of other crops. The 1944 harvest was only 300,000 pounds from 600 acres. Estimates for earlier years are not available.

Peruvian sesame seed is planted in November and December and matures in 120 to 140 days. The principal producing area is the region along the coast in the Departments of Lambaegue and La Libertad.

Average annual consumption of sesame seed during the 5 years, 1937-1941, was less than 6,000 pounds, used principally in bakeries. Sesame-oil consumption during the same years was 500,000 to 600,000 pounds. Most of the oil was imported from the Netherlands. Since 1939 peanut oil, imported from Argentina, has been substituted for sesame oil.

PERU: Imports of sesame and peanut oil,
1943 with comparisons

YEAR	NETHER- LANDS	ARGEN- TINA	OTHERS	TOTAL
	: Pounds: Pounds: Pounds: Pounds			
Average	:	:	:	:
1936-1940	:444,192	:a/48,947	:16,993	:510,132
1941	:0:701,369	:8,448	:709,817	
1942	:0:593,945		:29:593,974	
1943	:0:551,079		:93:551,172	

American Embassy, Lima.

a/ 2-year average, 1939-1940.

Shortly before the war, in 1941, sesame seed was quoted at 30 soles per 46 kilograms (\$4.50 per 100 pounds). Prices rose to 150 soles (\$22.76) in 1943 when the Government fixed a ceiling price of 50 soles (\$7.60). After adding the cost of transportation and other charges, growers received approximately \$8.30, wholesale dealers \$8.80 to \$9.05, and the consumer paid the retailer \$9.75 to \$10.45 per 100 pounds.

While it is known that castor beans grow wild in Peru, as in other tropical countries, very little information regarding production was available until 1944 when 500,000 pounds were collected, probably from wild plants as well as cultivated ones.

Castor beans are found in river valleys along the coast and in canyons on the east side of the Andes Mountains. Experiments in the culture of this crop have been conducted since 1935. There are now several small farms under cultivation along the west coast; the total area, however, does not exceed 700 acres.

Plantings of castor beans have not been increased in recent years, as the crop did not prove to be a profitable one. At a time when it would have been possible to receive a fairly good price in foreign markets, the Government prohibited their exportation in order to insure an adequate supply for local requirements and, in addition, established a ceiling price. As a result, castor beans were unable to compete with cotton for the use of land. Another factor is the high cost of labor. Cultivated varieties are known locally as chocolate, silvestre, negra, gigante and roja, with an oil content of 46, 44, 57, 56, and 55 percent, respectively. The roja variety is considered the best for commercial purposes, as it has a high oil content and the yield of beans is good.

There are two processing plants in Peru that crush castor beans. One is located in Lima, and the other in Sullana. The latter has a capacity of 22 short tons per day. The price paid for castor beans at the factory in 1944 was 8 soles per 46 kilograms (about \$1.23 per 100 pounds). As domestic requirements of castor oil are now estimated at 1,100,000 pounds annually, it will be necessary to increase production of castor beans or to import castor oil. Ecuador was the chief source of supply for castor beans until 1942, when the Peruvian Government prohibited importation from that country as a safeguard against introduction of insects that might be destructive to cotton.

Regina H. Boyle

DECLINE FORESEEN IN CATTLE MARKETING IN BRAZIL

Pastures in central Brazil, which had responded quickly to rain in the last half of October, are again showing the effects of inadequate moisture after a dry December. Cattle in relatively thin flesh at the beginning of the Southern Hemisphere spring (September) had improved rapidly in condition after October rains, but their rate of gain may now be retarded.

Cattle have been in much better condition in southern Brazil, where pastures were exceptionally good throughout most of the past year. During November and December, however, rainfall was inadequate, and at the end of the year pastures were deteriorating in southern Brazil as well as in the central States, with the result that weight gains on cattle there, too, may be less than normal.

Considering the unfavorable conditions for fattening in the important producing states of central Brazil, it is anticipated that cattle slaughter in 1945 will be smaller than in 1944, and that beef exports, especially, will show a further sharp reduction.

Some modification of this outlook, however, may result from steps recently taken by Brazilian authorities to relieve the critical beef shortage that has existed for some months in the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. A new order (No. 323) pertaining to cattle slaughter and beef distribution, signed on December 19, revoked previous orders (Nos. 60 and 61 of July 31, 1944, and 75 of Sept. 18, 1944) respecting the requisitioning of cattle, slaughter quotas for the Federal District and the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and the price schedule for fat cattle for 1945. The new order provides that meat sales in these cities and other cities of São Paulo will be limited to 3 days a week from February to July and to twice weekly for the remaining months of the year. Beef continues to be imported from Argentina in relatively small quantities.

Cattle producers in Brazil are reported to have reacted favorably to the revocation of these orders, and indications are that cattle slaughter in 1945 will be larger than was expected earlier. The various measures enacted prior to the order of December 19 had not received the full support of the packing industry and cattle producers.

In a further effort to improve the beef supply situation in the city of São Paulo, the Supply Committee of the State of São Paulo raised the wholesale price of beef at the municipal slaughterhouse as of January 12, 1945, and granted a corresponding increase in retail prices. Wholesale prices

were increased as much as 3 cents a pound, according to grade, and retail prices up to 14 cents a pound, according to cut, above former official prices. This step will bring the price of beef more in line with that of other foods and should have a tendency to increase marketings.

Thus, it may soon be possible to determine whether the scarcity of beef in Brazilian cities and for export has been because of an actual cattle shortage or because of the long-drawn-out controversy between Brazilian cattle producers, who have been agitating for higher prices, and the supply authorities, who have kept the price of beef down in the interest of the domestic consumer.

Concurrently, with the increase in prices of beef, the Government has virtually withdrawn the limit placed on the prices which the packing companies could pay to cattle producers. The packing companies, however, are disinclined to raise prices in the belief that the natural increase in cattle will result in larger supplies and that, before long, producers may be more willing to accept the prices offered.

The Order of December 19 also imposed certain quotas on the slaughter of cattle for charque (dried beef). In the State of Rio Grande do Sul, the quota placed on such slaughter for the northern and central markets of the country and for frozen beef for consumption in the Federal District, has been placed at 480,000 head. The limitation will greatly reduce the quantity for freezing and for export, since the Meat Institute of that State has estimated that total slaughter for 1945 will approximate 550,000 head. Reported slaughter of steers and cows at packing plants and dried-beef plants of the State in the first 9 months of 1944 was 713,000 head.

Slaughter for charque in the different States of central Brazil are fixed at the following percentages of the quotas allotted in 1944: Minas Geraes 25 percent, São Paulo 25 percent, Goyaz 30 percent, and Matto Grosso 60 percent. Sharp restrictions have been placed upon the slaughter of calves, and the slaughter of cows is limited to a relatively small percentage of the number of steers killed in each establishment.

Hog production in Brazil should continue to expand in 1945, as the shortage of beef has resulted in increased demand for other meats. Rio Grande do Sul, one of the principal hog-producing States, however, is now expecting a reduction in hog slaughter compared with 1944, because of anticipated effects of the dry weather in November and December on the 1944-45 corn crop.

Statistics of Brazilian meat exports by country of destination indicate that the United Kingdom continues to be the chief destination of such shipments but that exports have fallen greatly below the peak reached in 1942. Before the war the United States was the most important single purchaser of Brazilian canned beef, and Italy and other continental European countries competed with the United Kingdom for the frozen beef. In 1943 and 1944 an additional export item, described as canned meat, not elsewhere specified, was reported. This category included canned frankfurters, pork and beans, sausages, and liver paste and reached an export volume in 1943 of 18 million pounds, and 24 million pounds in the first 9 months of 1944. The principal destination was the United Kingdom.

Owing to the large quantities of beef now shipped boneless or otherwise processed, it is necessary to make a conversion to a dressed-weight, bone-in basis in order to make a true comparison of current exports with those of earlier years. On that basis, meat exports from Brazil declined from the wartime high level of 515 million pounds in 1942 to 280 million pounds in 1943, only slightly above the average for the 5 years, 1934-1938. A still further reduction is indicated for 1944 by figures for the first 9 months of the year. These figures are a fair gauge of annual exports, as shipments

in the last few months of the year are usually much smaller than in April-September. Beef and veal furnish over 95 percent of Brazilian meat exports.

BRAZIL: Exports of meats, actual and dressed-weight basis, January-September 1944, with comparisons

CLASSIFICATION AND DESTINATION	1942	1943	JAN.- SEPT. 1944
ACTUAL WEIGHT	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>
Beef and veal -	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>
Frozen -			
United Kingdom ..	117.4	35.9	19.1
Others	0.2	0	0.2
Total frozen ..	117.6	35.9	19.3
Canned -			
United Kingdom ..	132.6	84.0	30.8
United States ..	4.4	5.3	0.3
South Africa ...	14.7	a/	0
Others	1.6	1.3	0.1
Total canned ..	153.3	90.6	31.2
Total beef			
and veal b/	271.2	126.7	50.5
Pork c/	12.8	0.9	0.1
Mutton and lamb	0	d/ 1.0	d/ 1.2
Total above e/ ...	284.0	128.6	51.8
DRESSED CARCASS			
WEIGHT			
Beef and veal	501.7	277.5	105.2
Pork	12.9	1.2	0.1
Mutton and lamb	0	1.0	1.2
Total e/	514.6	279.7	106.5

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Less than 100,000 pounds. b/ Including dried. c/ Mainly frozen pork shipped to the United Kingdom. d/ Frozen mutton, all to the United Kingdom. e/ Excludes item described as canned meat not elsewhere specified (liver paste, frankfurters, pork and beans, sausages). This amounted to 18 million pounds in 1943 and to 24 million pounds in the first 9 months of 1944.

Esther H. Johnson

LATE COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

CANADA'S 1944 FLOUR MILLINGS LARGE

Canadian mills produced 24,292,000 barrels of flour during the calendar year

1944, according to preliminary estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The production was thus only slightly below the record 1943 output of 24,475,000 barrels.

Wheat ground during 1944 was reported at 107,304,000 bushels as compared with 108,448,000 bushels milled during 1943.

The peak of production was reached in November when grindings exceeded 10,258,000 bushels, to produce about 2,307,000 barrels of flour.

Flour exports during 1944 amounted to almost 14,000,000 barrels compared with some 12,900,000 barrels in 1943. The past year's exports were the largest ever reported for Canada. The exports represented around 57 percent of the total flour produced.

CANADA: Wheat-flour production and exports, 1944 with comparisons

CALENDAR YEAR	WHEAT : : GROUND	FLOUR : : PRODUCED	FLOUR : EXPORTED
	: 1,000 : bushels	: 1,000 : barrels	: 1,000 : barrels
1939	77,007	15,752	5,343
1940	73,455	17,416	6,971
1941	95,152	20,869	11,439
1942	93,548	20,120	10,638
1943	108,448	24,475	12,897
1944 a/	107,304	24,292	13,939

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. a/ Preliminary estimate.

**INDIAN RICE CROP
ABOUT NORMAL**

The condition of the 1944-45 Indian rice crop, now being harvested, is reported to be from fair to normal, but not approaching last year's unusually large production, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The harvest in Bengal may be about average. Insufficient rainfall last October was reported to have had an adverse effect on the crop in some localities, but weather conditions since early December have been generally favorable. Unfavorable weather in some parts of southern India, however, has damaged the crop, with the result that harvest may be below average in those areas.

Prospects for a sufficient supply of rice in 1945 for all India is reported as uncertain. In Bengal, with the harvest of a normal crop this year, the carry-over from the bumper harvest in 1943-44 may be ample to maintain food supplies at satisfactory levels in that Province. It is feared, however, that the small rice crop in some

parts of southern India may cause a food shortage in that area.

Before the Japanese invasion of southern Asia, India was the world's largest importer of rice, with annual imports averaging approximately 2.3 billion pounds. Following the Japanese occupation of Burma, the principal source of Indian imports, food shortages began to develop, and in 1943, famine conditions prevailed in several areas, particularly in the Province of Bengal. The Indian Government encouraged greater food production, and, as a result of an extensive increase of rice acreage benefited by favorable weather conditions, a bumper crop was harvested in 1943-44, which was about sufficient to maintain India's demand in 1944. Domestic production has been supplemented by substantial quantities of imported wheat during the past 2 years in order to alleviate food shortages in various parts of the country.

It is estimated that in the campaign to "Grow More Food" new irrigation projects will increase the area under food crops by about 3.8 million acres. It is expected that the larger cultivable area will greatly benefit this country's food production in the future.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

**COLOMBIAN OILSEED-CRUSHING PLANT
TO REOPEN**

Colombia's largest oilseed-crushing plant is expected to reopen, after having been closed for several months due to a shortage of raw materials. Cottonseed will be available in larger quantities than in 1944, and purchases of domestic copra are increasing. Sesame-seed production, however, has dropped to the pre-war (1941) average of 1,000 short tons, after reaching 7,000 tons in 1943. Although cottonseed, copra, and sesame seed are the important sources of vegetable oils, some peanuts, palm nuts, and other oil-bearing nuts are also utilized.

Cottonseed sales are made exclusively through the Cooperative Algodonera, which has set a price of 90 pesos per metric ton

(\$47 per short ton). Crushers think that this is too high and are trying to reach a compromise representing a 10 percent reduction.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

INCREASED COTTON ACREAGE PLANNED IN MOROCCO

The 1944 cotton crop in French Morocco is estimated at about 4,600 bales (of 478 pounds net) from 7,400 acres, compared with 5,300 bales from 7,700 acres in 1943. Nearly three-fourths of the crop is grown near the Beni-Amir irrigation project, just west of the Atlas Mountains in the central part of the Protectorate. This project was begun about 1935 with plans for irrigation of 125,000 acres for all purposes. Nearly 45,000 acres are already under irrigation, 30,000 acres are being cultivated without irrigation, and 12,000 to 15,000 additional acres are being brought into cultivation each year.

The cotton area in Morocco was increased from 200 acres in 1937 to 7,700 in 1943 and may reach 25,000 acres when the project is completed, if the present ratio of cotton acreage to that in other crops is maintained. This area could produce around 15,000 bales of cotton without increasing the present average yield of nearly 300 pounds per acre. Moroccan cotton is reported to be of high quality with a staple length averaging around 1-1/4 to 1-5/8 inches. About 90 percent of the cotton acreage is owned and cultivated by Arabs.

COLOMBIA RAISES MINIMUM PRICES FOR COTTON

Minimum prices for cotton produced in Colombia were slightly increased on January 18, 1945, when the Government announced a new schedule of prices for each type of cotton. These prices are made effective by requirements that mills buy specified quotas of domestic cotton in order to obtain permits to import additional quantities from abroad.

The new prices for ginned cotton range from 0.90 to 1.00 peso per kilogram (23.33

to 25.92 cents per pound) for the three grades of Type T, and 0.83 to 0.94 peso (21.51 to 24.36 cents) for Type S. Minimum prices for the nine grades of seed cotton (Types L, T, and S) listed, range from 3.58 pesos per 12.5 kilograms (7.42 cents per pound) to 4.85 pesos (10.06 cents). The new schedule represents increases of about 0.75 cent for lint and 0.4 to 0.6 cent for seed cotton.

Mill consumption in Colombia was expected to reach 95,000 to 100,000 bales in 1944, whereas production was about normal at 22,000 bales. Efforts on the part of the Government to increase cotton production have been only partly successful. Most of the cotton imported during the war years has been obtained from Brazil with lesser quantities from Haiti, Paraguay, and Peru.

WEEKLY COTTON PRICES ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Price of certain foreign growths and qualities in specified markets

MARKET LOCATION, KIND, AND QUALITY	DATE: 1945:	PRICE PER POUND
		Cents
Alexandria (spot)	:	:
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	2-8 :	29.23
Giza 7, F.G.F.	2-8 :	32.57
Karnak, F.G.F.	2-8 :	31.94
Bombay (March futures)	:	:
Jarila	2-9 :	16.78
Bombay (spot)	:	:
Kampala, East African	2-10:	36.31
Buenos Aires (spot)	:	:
Type B	2-10:	14.72
Lima (spot)	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5	2-10:	15.47
Recife (spot)	:	:
Mata, Type 5	2-9 :	12.68
Sertao, Type 5	2-9 :	13.50
São Paulo (spot)	:	:
São Paulo, Type 5	2-9 :	13.58
Torreón (spot)	:	:
Middling, 15/16"	2-10:	18.11

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

CUBAN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS DOWN

Shipments of fresh vegetables from Habana in January amounted to only 3.0 million pounds, compared with 4.7 million in January 1944 and 13.4 million in 1942, the last near-normal year. About 95 percent of the 3 million pounds was tomatoes. The hurricane in October ruined many early tomato fields, and since that, very little rain has fallen, and yields have been adversely affected. Shortages of packing materials and tires for trucks are making movement of the crop a serious problem.

Cucumber shipments in January were small, totaling only 40,000 pounds, compared with 339,000 pounds in January 1944.

Cumulative figures for the winter shipping season indicate that through January, fresh-vegetable shipments were lagging about 50 percent behind the 1943-44 season.

FRESH VEGETABLES: Shipments from Habana to the United States, November-January, 1944-45, with comparisons

KIND OF VEGETABLE	SEASON NOVEMBER-JANUARY		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Tomatoes	1,213	5,558	3,007
Eggplant	10	17	0
Peppers	2	5	0
Okra	6	74	36
Cucumbers	9	441	40
Others	114	545	247
Total	1,354	6,640	3,330

Official sources.

CANADA PROHIBITS IMPORTS OF NEW ONIONS

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada announced that effective January 31, 1945, the importation of onions has been placed under specific import permit handled by the Wartime Food Corporation, Limited.

As the 1944 Canadian onion crop was unusually large, and as stocks of onions in storage are about double those of normal, to insure that those stocks do not go to

waste it is not intended to grant permits for the importation of new onions as long as reasonable supplies of the old Canadian crop remain available.

POTATO PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA REDUCED

Production of early plantings of potatoes in Argentina is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 9,926,000 bushels, a decrease of 45 percent from the 1943-44 crop. Decreases are largest in the zone of Rosario, because of mildew and unfavorable weather conditions. About 84 percent, or 8,368,000 bushels, will be marketable.

In zones where only one crop is harvested, acreage is estimated at 258,000 acres; this is about 1 percent less than the acreage planted in this area in 1943-44.

IRANIAN ALMOND MARKET ACTIVE

The preliminary estimate of the 1944 Iranian almond crop remains the same, 5,300 short tons of shelled plus 1,300 tons of unshelled, as compared with 7,000 tons of shelled and 1,000 tons of unshelled in 1943. The almond marketing season started off rather slowly in September; however, considerable activity was reported in November and December. The principal foreign buyers during the season to date were India, Syria, and Egypt.

Prices firmed somewhat as a result of this business, being quoted at 27 to 30 rials per kilogram (about 38.4 to 42.6 cents per pound) for shelled and from 6.50 to 7.50 rials per kilogram (9.4 to 10.7 cents) for unshelled in Iranian markets at the end of January. Export quotations f.a.s. Iranian ports varied between \$950 to \$1,050 per metric ton depending on grade and quality. There were no c.i.f. New York quotations available and no reports of inquiries by American buyers.

Stocks remaining at the end of January 1945 are estimated to be about 2,500 tons, shelled basis. Domestic consumption during this marketing season is expected to take about 40-percent of the total production.

FRENCH MOROCCAN ALMOND CROP SMALLEST IN DECADE

The preliminary estimate of shelled-almond production in French Morocco in 1944 is 600 short tons, compared with 1,100 tons in 1943 and 1,600 tons each in 1942 and 1941. The estimate shows a sharp decline from the 5-year (1938-1942) average of 2,700 tons and the 10-year (1933-1942) average of 2,400 tons.

Growing conditions were unfavorable during the 1944 season. Late frosts did considerable damage to the immature fruit, causing a heavy drop. It is estimated that there are 6,750,000 almond trees in Morocco, of which roughly 55 percent are around Marrakech, 37 percent near Agadir, and the remainder are scattered in other areas. The bulk of the acreage is in native hands, and because of the scarcity of other foods, larger-than-normal quantities have been consumed by them.

In pre-war years the United Kingdom purchased about 55 percent of the exportable surplus, with most of the remainder going to France and Algeria. United States purchases of Moroccan shelled almonds were insignificant. The Protectorate Government placed an official ceiling price of 118 francs per kilogram (about \$1.07 per pound) on shelled and boxed almonds. This price, while considerably higher than those of other countries in the Mediterranean Basin, is said to be unattractive to native growers who are thinking in terms of the black-market price of 140 francs per kilogram (about \$1.27 per pound). It is very doubtful if exports will be effected at such high prices.

SUGAR

1944 SUGAR PRODUCTION IN IRELAND SAME AS IN 1943

The production of sugar in Ireland in 1944 is indicated to be slightly smaller than the 115,000 short tons, raw value, produced in 1943. The acreage planted to sugar beets in 1944 was somewhat under that of the previous year, and despite an unfavorable season the sugar-beet crop is

reported to be not much below that of 1943. A drought in the southern area caused the farmers to abandon a part of the planted acreage.

In 1943 a total of 783,000 short tons of sugar beets was used for the production of sugar and was produced by slightly more than 50,000 growers. The sugar content of the beets averaged 16.67 percent and resulted in an output of refined sugar totaling 108,000 short tons. This was more than sufficient for consumption requirements of 95,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CUBAN DEMAND FOR MEAT UNFILLED

The Cuban demand for meat of all types, and also for lard, during the next 6 months will be considerably greater than the supplies now in prospect. Purchasing power and food consumption during these months of sugar harvest are the highest of the year. Simultaneously the slaughter of cattle may fall more than is usual for the dry season, as the drought, which now exists in the range area, may influence cattlemen to hold their cattle until pastures improve and the cattle regain their weight. The drought is not likely to be sufficiently severe, nor are cattle numbers so numerous, that liquidation of herds will induce an increased rate of slaughter.

The seasonal decline in Cuban cattle slaughter will diminish the supply of both fresh and jerked beef. This will increase the demand for fresh and salt pork. With the tendency toward increased consumption of fresh pork, the demand for the imported type will be correspondingly greater, as the domestic production of salt pork will be very small. The possibilities for importation of salt pork, however, are very poor, as the United States allocation to Cuba for the first quarter of 1945 is only 170,000 pounds. This is far below the usual rate of importation and indicates a tight Cuban supply situation for salt pork as well as for fresh meats during the early part of 1945.

DANISH DAIRY PROSPECTS LESS FAVORABLE

At the beginning of 1945, prospects for the production of milk in Denmark were not particularly favorable and the output for the year is expected to be only about 70 percent of that of 1939. Because of the less favorable conditions prevailing, milk production during the first half of 1945 is expected to be below the very good output experienced the first half of 1944.

Feed and pasture conditions from January to July last year were comparatively good, and production increased materially over that of the very poor seasons in 1942 and 1943. Largely because of increased production in the first 7 months of the year, the total milk output for 1944 was between 5 and 6 percent above that for 1943. At the same time, butter production increased between 2 and 3 percent.

From August onward, pastures deteriorated due to dry weather, and milk production, taking a greater than usual seasonal decline, has again dropped to a low level. For the fourth quarter of 1944, milk production amounted to 1,761 million pounds, compared with 1,792 million pounds for the fourth quarter of 1943. Butter production for the same 3 months totaled 63 million pounds, compared with 66 million pounds a year earlier, and cheese production for the fourth quarter also declined, being 12 million and 17 million pounds in 1944 and 1943, respectively.

Use of the milk produced during the fourth quarter of 1944 was divided as follows: for butter, 79.1 percent; for cheese, 2.4 percent; for direct consumption, 17.4 percent; for condensation, 0.2 percent; and 0.9 percent for other purposes. This utilization closely follows that which prevailed in the pre-war period.

Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

ISSUED

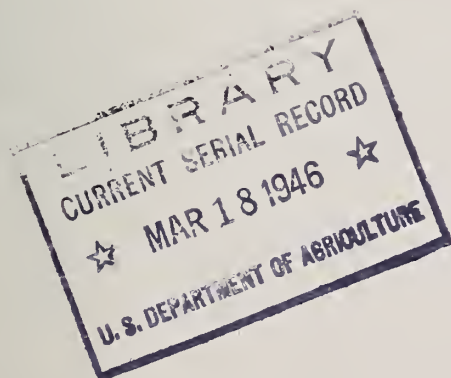
FEBRUARY 28, 1945

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

DECEMBER 1944

WITH COMPARISONS



Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Note: Except as otherwise noted all trade figures in this publication are compiled from publications and official records, Bureau of the Census.

Until further notice, no analysis of United States foreign trade in agricultural products will accompany the tables published in the monthly foreign-trade supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, adjusted for seasonal variation, December 1944, with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	December 1944									
	1941	1942	1943	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	January 1924 - December 1929 = 100									
EXPORTS										
All agricultural commodities a/	50	43	75	81	66	68	59	54	44	
Cotton fiber, incl. linters ..	7	5	7	30	10	5	15	17	8	
All commodities except cotton.	90	78	139	128	118	126	101	89	78	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	39	19	31	138	78	80	58	69	45	
Fruits	96	70	76	73	55	49	42	36	65	
Wheat and wheat flour	18	19	42	32	20	11	16	24	19	
Grains, other than wheat and flour	80	53	37	45	27	16	35	47	43	
Pork, cured	65	50	46	21	80	15	11	10	36	
Lard, including neutral	59	43	109	203	187	147	103	106	82	
IMPORTS										
All agricultural commodities b/	145	171	70	89	77	82	94	94	89	
Complementary a/	128	54	36	66	49	48	74	72	65	
Supplementary a/	169	323	116	120	114	126	120	123	120	
Sugar	151	82	118	80	66	71	130	139	156	
Supplementary, except sugar .	175	413	115	135	132	146	116	117	106	
Wool, excl. free for carpets	511	3796	494	496	477	591	485	439	384	
Hides and skins	200	92	53	72	67	63	65	64	69	
Dairy products	30	50	21	3	3	2	4	2	3	
Vegetable oils and oilseeds.	191	61	46	35	74	61	32	44	68	
Grains, grain products, and feeds	137	206	481	624	731	705	603	535	332	
Tobacco, leaf	78	83	63	76	83	82	76	66	61	

a/ Based on 74 classifications.

b/ Based on 122 classifications.

c/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-December 1943 and 1944

Commodity or commodity group	July-December		a/	
	1943	1944	1944 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products:				
Exports	1,219,056	1,050,352	-168,704	-14
Imports, supplementary	546,029	530,913	-15,116	-3
EXPORTS (domestic)				
Total exports, all commodities	7,142,672	6,803,232	-339,440	-5
Agricultural	1,219,056	1,050,352	-168,704	-14
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured ..	106,239	75,576	-30,663	-29
Agricultural, other than cotton ...	1,112,817	974,776	-138,041	-12
Principal fruits and prep.	45,526	54,339	+8,813	+19
Tobacco, unmanufactured	104,211	99,155	-5,056	-5
Grains and flours	50,272	65,387	+15,115	+30
Oil cake and oilcake meal	295	251	-44	-15
Pork and lard	222,517	177,375	-45,142	-20
Canned meats, except pork	185,294	89,107	-96,187	-52
Dairy products	120,901	168,658	+47,757	+40
Eggs and egg products	161,926	139,161	-22,765	-14
Principal vegetables and prep. ..	30,518	29,475	-1,043	-3
Linseed oil	22,679	27,117	+4,438	+20
Other agricultural	158,978	123,751	-35,227	-22
IMPORTS (for consumption)				
Total imports, all commodities	1,784,990	1,841,422	+56,432	+3
Complementary agricultural	227,905	286,141	+58,236	+26
Supplementary agricultural	546,029	530,913	-15,116	-3
Sugar, excluding beet	104,574	107,226	+2,652	+3
Principal vegetable oils, expressed ..	13,005	19,827	+6,822	+52
Hides and skins	27,636	28,238	+602	+2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	18,386	27,588	+9,202	+50
Flaxseed	18,555	7,402	-11,153	-60
Wool, unmf'd., excl.free for carpets ..	114,336	68,322	-46,014	-40
Cattle, dutiable	4,066	5,802	+1,736	+43
Fats and preparations	4,026	13,387	+9,361	+233
Cheese	2,218	345	-1,873	-84
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured ..	10,140	6,361	-3,779	-37
Beef, canned, including corned	10,937	14,067	+3,130	+29
Molasses	15,078	19,660	+4,582	+31
Principal feeds and fodders	6,623	5,443	-1,180	-18
Other supplementary agricultural ..	195,439	207,245	+11,806	+6

a/ Corrected to February 14, 1945.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products,
July - December, 1944, with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	July-December						Increase(+) or decrease (-) of 1944 from 9-year average
	9-year						
	average:						
	1930-	1941	1942	1943	1944		
	1938						
January 1924 - December 1929 = 100							
EXPORTS							
All agricultural commodities b/	76	53	52	76	63	-13	
Cotton fiber, incl. linters .	91	18	14	22	16	-75	
All commodities except cotton	62	86	87	126	107	+45	
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	108	74	56	107	81	-27	
Fruits	128	76	46	63	61	-67	
Wheat and wheat flour	41	22	15	24	23	-18	
Grains, other than wheat and flour	38	67	31	38	37	-1	
Pork, cured	24	67	80	69	28	+4	
Lard, including neutral ...	42	73	70	116	121	+79	
IMPORTS							
All agricultural commodities c/	93	121	72	80	80	-13	
Complementary d/	106	122	36	53	63	-43	
Supplementary d/	77	119	119	115	103	+26	
Sugar	66	70	34	82	84	+18	
Supplementary, except sugar.	80	137	151	128	110	+30	
Wool, excluding free for carpets	35	366	1004	504	315	+280	
Hides and skins	68	143	111	66	64	-4	
Dairy products	56	22	44	26	3	-53	
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	108	130	36	54	50	-58	
Grains, grain products, and feeds	216	161	108	635	629	+413	
Tobacco, leaf	64	81	86	65	69	+5	

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average, 1932-33 to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	Agricultural				Agricultural			
	All	Total	Cotton	Agri., excl. unmfd. cotton	All	Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
	commodi- ties				Commodi- ties			
Monthly average	: Million dollars	: Million dollars	: Million dollars	: Million dollars	: Million dollars	: Million dollars	: Million dollars	: Million dollars
1932-33	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40	312.0	61.5	28.9	32.6	204.0	103.2	47.6	55.6
1940-41	329.9	29.2	5.6	23.6	234.1	122.7	52.3	70.4
1941-42	529.2	85.8	8.1	77.7	256.0	125.2	64.0	61.2
1942-43	829.4	124.0	11.3	112.7	250.4	112.7	81.0	31.7
1943-44	1190.8	189.1	12.1	177.0	316.4	148.6	104.3	44.3
1943 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
January	722.3	112.6	4.5	108.1	246.2	119.4	88.0	31.4
February ...	710.7	124.1	4.3	119.8	244.9	120.2	93.0	27.2
March	973.8	162.0	7.7	154.3	264.1	122.3	79.5	42.8
April	969.6	137.6	11.8	125.8	267.6	124.2	81.5	42.7
May	1076.0	141.2	8.7	132.5	285.4	131.1	89.9	41.2
June	995.4	176.1	40.9	135.2	287.6	124.8	84.8	40.0
1943-44 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	1253.5	178.6	26.0	152.6	296.0	141.9	97.9	44.0
August	1191.4	220.1	36.1	184.0	306.8	131.1	86.8	44.3
September ...	1218.5	230.2	15.7	214.5	285.3	136.2	92.0	44.2
October	1187.3	217.7	13.5	204.2	317.3	146.6	110.9	35.7
November ...	1060.3	154.2	6.8	147.4	302.0	119.1	88.3	30.8
December ...	1231.7	218.3	8.1	210.2	274.2	108.4	78.6	29.8
January	1081.4	169.4	7.1	162.3	304.3	148.8	108.2	40.6
February ...	1074.2	139.0	4.7	134.3	303.9	143.4	105.4	38.0
March	1147.6	162.7	4.7	158.0	357.4	178.1	112.7	65.4
April	1171.8	169.6	10.7	158.9	355.5	186.3	141.6	44.7
May	1409.3	231.9	6.8	225.1	372.2	194.9	128.9	66.0
June	1262.9	178.1	5.0	173.1	316.4	148.0	99.6	48.4
1944-45 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	1191.2	173.1	11.0	162.1	283.2	134.0	87.4	46.6
August	1193.6	160.6	3.7	156.9	297.0	121.2	84.5	36.7
September ..	1192.6	192.3	4.7	187.6	267.7	125.6	89.8	35.8
October	1132.5	197.3	21.3	176.0	330.3	151.4	91.6	59.8
November	1177.1	175.7	24.6	151.1	322.3	147.3	92.5	54.8
December	940.0	142.5	10.3	132.2	332.7	137.5	85.1	52.4

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1932-33 to 1943-44, and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, January 1943 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	Agricultural		All		Agricultural		All	
	Total	incl. cotton	Total	except linters	Total	Supplementary	Total	Complete
Year beginning	ties b/				ties b/			
July 1 c/ -		January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
1932-33	54	75	102	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34	64	74	99	52	81	92	71	106
1934-35	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40	106	63	77	50	98	102	87	113
1940-41	110	25	15	34	111	128	104	146
1941-42	146	49	14	82	105	102	104	100
1942-43	199	55	15	92	92	78	122	44
1943-44	264	67	15	115	107	88	124	61
1943 Prel.								
January	171	37	5	67	91	72	110	42
February	171	51	6	92	91	73	117	39
March	231	62	11	109	97	72	89	59
April	224	68	21	111	96	76	78	59
May	252	68	18	115	102	91	126	64
June	227	115	92	135	103	91	130	61
1943-44 Prel.								
July	290	112	72	150	105	96	137	65
August	269	119	93	144	108	99	143	65
September	293	80	17	138	98	101	150	64
October	278	56	10	99	109	95	157	47
November	244	50	5	91	103	77	124	41
December	230	75	7	139	93	70	116	36
January	234	53	8	91	104	84	122	55
February	229	50	6	91	103	79	116	51
March	247	52	7	94	118	95	107	86
April	251	65	19	108	117	98	149	59
May	295	87	14	155	121	115	137	98
June	258	71	12	126	105	95	124	72
1944-45 Prel.								
July	246	81	30	128	95	89	120	56
August	234	66	10	118	99	77	114	49
September	234	58	5	126	93	82	126	48
October	219	59	15	101	109	94	120	74
November	228	54	17	89	108	94	123	72
December	d/	44	8	78	d/	89	120	65

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes. d/ Not yet available.

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date

Year and month	Milk evapo- rated (unsweet- ened)	Cheese	Egg products frozen, dried, etc.	Hams and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Pork, pickled
Monthly average	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1932-33	2,805	112	4	5,934	1,475	1,190
1933-34	2,743	104	5	5,957	1,987	1,589
1934-35	3,296	112	5	5,380	990	1,225
1935-36	2,123	95	9	3,893	362	624
1936-37	1,866	90	7	3,271	332	831
1937-38	1,868	111	a/ 30	4,025	474	948
1938-39	2,025	125	b/	4,894	1,105	1,108
1939-40	2,966	142	c/ 15	3,071	1,884	1,548
1940-41	15,808	1,900	24	1,467	629	2,284
1941-42	56,761	17,380	13,194	7,236	14,045	6,152
1942-43	39,748	17,943	15,455	9,012	14,929	11,601
1943-44	38,895	19,380	21,604	11,984	10,871	26,753
1943 Prel.						
January	22,057	5,709	21,322	5,710	10,059	30,751
February	79,697	6,270	17,032	12,218	17,645	17,531
March	78,245	6,288	26,386	9,335	10,354	8,693
April	34,757	8,940	17,576	10,717	13,093	5,444
May	38,791	10,642	15,756	18,523	9,972	16,770
June	43,226	10,544	10,659	13,295	9,718	20,720
1943-44 Prel.						
July	29,100	12,681	9,053	18,463	11,019	9,419
August	36,346	19,645	12,117	19,548	8,750	18,610
September	69,822	17,872	20,423	17,819	9,749	22,391
October	33,137	23,614	36,314	15,499	5,520	30,901
November	24,456	11,010	19,118	2,765	1,684	43,718
December	44,986	24,528	28,262	5,099	6,058	42,377
January	20,608	35,496	26,797	11,804	3,669	12,034
February	28,652	7,595	14,723	16,583	8,627	28,661
March	16,773	19,586	14,691	14,295	6,094	34,235
April	18,218	24,268	16,061	10,224	23,896	28,571
May	76,408	24,342	31,129	8,565	33,037	41,291
June	68,236	11,921	30,559	3,149	12,354	8,826
1944-45 Prel.						
July	35,185	21,333	19,477	2,728	5,663	18,676
August	37,824	27,066	13,869	8,539	18,398	20,666
September	57,497	40,713	24,182	1,547	2,635	22,742
October	92,042	47,634	27,969	711	1,782	7,661
November	35,805	24,877	17,431	627	2,325	16,236
December	53,387	12,087	8,453	2,782	6,268	8,005

a/ Average for 6-month period, July-December. b/ Not separately classified,
January 1938 to December 1939. c/ Average for 6-month period, Jan.-June.

Continued -

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33 to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date - Continued

Year and month	: Beef, : canned	: Pork, : canned	: Sausage, : canned	: Other : canned	: Lard, : including : meats : neutral	: Cotton, : unmd. : (500-lb. : bales)
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
Monthly average	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: bales
1932-33	92	770	63	51	47,155	739
1933-34	147	989	99	43	45,951	715
1934-35	221	832	102	81	18,950	444
1935-36	147	646	90	111	7,465	559
1936-37	220	675	129	232	8,643	505
1937-38	187	635	98	148	15,842	521
1938-39	151	786	132	144	19,956	323
1939-40	101	758	138	203	21,400	575
1940-41	38	377	179	1,054	15,592	107
1941-42	893	12,906	20,557	3,672	55,339	104
1942-43	916	20,765	36,033	7,066	46,015	109
1943-44	224	14,834	22,678	36,906	69,967	113
1943 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
January	1,396	19,354	20,324	7,967	32,054	43
February	203	17,752	15,834	4,988	26,728	42
March	1,399	22,792	51,600	7,850	45,444	71
April	1,122	23,802	34,414	9,816	39,548	105
May	275	19,708	38,836	13,862	55,467	79
June	280	21,326	52,480	10,403	78,544	359
1943-44 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July-	415	33,617	39,014	37,803	76,872	248
August	259	28,899	51,320	74,153	95,400	316
September	219	17,038	49,824	92,140	71,644	140
October	7	4,242	7,657	40,538	82,234	129
November	15	6,299	12,310	37,013	54,520	67
December	30	27,612	22,916	33,910	77,903	84
January	698	15,562	23,101	8,237	56,712	70
February	31	9,401	13,351	9,713	46,762	44
March	315	11,057	9,646	22,417	32,269	43
April	440	5,734	4,914	32,597	32,313	103
May	118	11,455	27,261	32,292	66,118	60
June	142	7,095	10,823	22,059	146,852	50
1944-45 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	591	12,881	28,387	29,406	111,934	109
August	216	11,670	23,506	13,761	102,972	45
September	41	18,911	46,283	19,240	88,381	46
October	13	9,980	30,239	6,924	60,650	188
November	23	4,569	22,627	9,122	54,902	212
December	10	3,048	15,757	12,743	58,937	91

Continued -

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date - Continued

Year and month	Apples fresh	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins and currants	Prunes, dried	Beans, dried
Monthly average-	bushels	pounds	boxes	pounds	pounds	pounds
1932-33	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196	699
1933-34	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903	582
1934-35	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726	431
1935-36	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137	686
1936-37	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663	294
1937-38	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899	617
1938-39	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836	2,170
1939-40	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920	6,689
1940-41	72	1,964	348	7,194	3,170	6,111
1941-42	144	1,953	380	8,444	16,842	19,388
1942-43	36	841	406	12,263	8,387	22,243
1943-44	26	504	489	19,793	10,231	22,745
1943 Prel.						
January	27	563	378	18,450	12,651	26,805
February	24	670	434	15,892	18,486	39,023
March	43	724	522	6,946	1,849	34,057
April	35	283	463	10,969	7,556	39,977
May	38	22	566	11,022	9,811	26,536
June	15	3	441	8,505	12,241	17,095
1943-44 Prel.						
July	37	956	454	7,417	8,285	9,333
August	26	2,778	331	7,411	9,660	20,309
September	11	855	245	18,794	8,643	14,264
October	25	358	182	13,047	5,187	30,440
November	18	230	374	20,502	11,148	24,799
December	44	484	983	21,190	11,390	54,657
January	26	87	323	18,043	3,637	44,091
February	27	106	545	21,870	13,144	24,107
March	29	91	583	15,775	8,504	15,418
April	35	57	537	27,093	9,642	15,525
May	31	6	722	38,879	17,803	12,838
June	7	36	590	27,497	15,732	7,157
1944-45 Prel.						
July	2	817	524	3,357	1,974	10,655
August	24	2,828	531	8,753	8,138	11,805
September	17	1,114	372	10,569	13,835	15,295
October	40	1,449	329	15,280	16,244	9,339
November	185	1,234	387	5,923	6,454	15,649
December	85	1,932	735	17,885	2,228	29,115

Continued -

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date - Continued

Year and month	Baked		Rice,		Tobacco, leaf	
	beans	Tomatoes,	milled	Wheat,	Bright	Dark-fired
	and pork	canned	including	grain	flue-	Ky. and
	& beans		brown		cured	Tennessee
Monthly average-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	bushels	pounds	pounds
1932-33	316	337	10,718	1,741	22,472	5,304
1933-34	352	157	7,935	1,567	27,528	6,321
1934-35	375	163	9,925	252	20,373	5,297
1935-36	434	152	6,759	26	26,899	4,578
1936-37	508	212	4,024	264	25,220	4,274
1937-38	402	151	24,648	6,978	30,160	3,782
1938-39	479	163	27,095	7,049	30,208	3,970
1939-40	3,042	987	24,873	1,970	21,017	2,919
1940-41	404	1,814	31,559	901	11,293	965
1941-42	7,384	8,949	37,043	1,053	21,147	629
1942-43	1,234	689	31,367	546	20,986	894
1943-44	2,523	2,246	38,636	1,026	25,790	848
1943 Prel.						
January	617	669	60,747	274	11,805	1,003
February	552	1,476	60,757	384	18,859	616
March	2,018	941	22,411	559	30,358	873
April	1,536	132	24,790	1,054	27,738	1,006
May	1,014	179	51,230	842	29,654	1,322
June	2,529	2,628	53,271	1,213	22,765	551
1943-44 Prel.						
July	1,012	3,892	52,583	1,072	33,010	761
August	3,094	2,173	25,734	584	31,564	513
September	4,586	886	60,069	1,098	41,636	1,045
October	3,295	1,975	42,850	1,270	67,515	2,200
November	3,362	3,345	37,538	876	38,151	170
December	1,916	1,782	48,179	2,613	15,492	258
January	1,771	3,154	32,954	757	5,577	290
February	1,229	1,738	41,461	671	9,404	532
March	821	701	39,306	758	9,511	513
April	1,748	480	35,601	933	19,118	2,634
May	6,188	2,817	19,513	1,010	20,817	981
June	1,252	4,006	27,839	671	17,687	284
1944-45 Prel.						
July	2,517	1,049	43,173	1,193	26,439	878
August	182	1,755	31,419	1,904	16,382	334
September	1,464	4,314	26,224	536	36,246	315
October	1,242	2,868	47,527	266	32,938	571
November	1,398	1,720	51,871	1,131	34,665	190
December	3,080	2,593	57,794	571	22,567	460

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944

Commodity exported	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle	No.	2	6	331	809
Hogs	No.	1	21	19	797
Horses	No.	b/	1	93	243
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	b/	2	20	207
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	90,389	65,993	38,176	36,999
Cheese	Lb.	99,360	173,710	30,548	53,433
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	8	62	6	42
Condensed (sweetened)	Lb.	29,367	37,259	3,930	6,206
Dried	Lb.	141,903	155,616	23,993	32,583
Evaporated (unsweetened) ...	Lb.	237,848	301,740	23,795	37,738
Infants' foods, malted, etc. .	Lb.	1,321	3,580	452	1,657
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	607	3,271	317	1,312
Egg products, dried, frozen, etc.-					
Dried	Lb.	125,274	111,375	160,705	137,847
Frozen	Lb.	12	6	4	2
Otherwise prepared	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Hides and skins	Lb.	717	1,130	179	201
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	18,011	4,665	4,694	1,060
Pickled or cured	Lb.	7,639	3,217	1,578	560
Canned beef, including corned	Lb.	946	894	312	296
Total beef and veal	Lb.	26,596	8,776	6,584	1,916
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	189,042	130,876	47,679	35,686
Bacon	Lb.	26,107	36,412	5,167	9,388
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	79,192	16,932	20,282	4,776
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb.	16,674	658	4,011	159
Pickled or salted	Lb.	167,417	93,986	23,313	14,106
Canned	Lb.	117,708	61,159	40,896	34,474
Total pork	Lb.	595,140	340,023	141,248	98,589
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	51,485	1,640	13,097	257
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	280	244	112	106
Sausage, canned	Lb.	183,043	166,799	67,331	51,737
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	415	705	154	269
Other meats, fresh, frozen, etc.	Lb.	11,072	33,712	3,282	11,497
Other meats, canned-					
Chicken, canned	Lb.	7	45	9	25
Other (incl. mutton and lamb)	Lb.	315,551	91,151	117,642	37,049
Total meats	Lb.	1,184,589	643,095	349,559	201,445

Continued -

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	182	205	164	197
Sausage casings	Lb.	3,329	5,621	2,839	5,152
Gelatin	Lb.	719	833	419	518
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	458,572	477,777	81,169	78,786
Oleo oil	Lb.	5,031	756	790	107
Oleo stock	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	2,815	2,866	423	419
Tallow	Lb.	11,807	15,201	1,662	1,432
Other animal oils and fats ...	Lb.	74,964	42,626	12,189	7,841
Total oils and fats	Lb.	553,189	539,226	96,233	88,585
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmd.:					
Cotton	(500 lb.) Bale:	934	650	104,547	73,654
Linters	(500 lb.) Bale:	51	42	1,692	1,922
Fruits and fruit juices:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	32	16	121	56
Apples in boxes	Box	129	301	505	1,097
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	0	12	0	154
Berries	Lb.	3,925	506	553	135
Grapefruit ...	Box	440	471	1,180	1,376
Lemons and limes	Box	341	247	1,213	1,353
Oranges and tangerines	Box	2,571	2,878	10,164	11,961
Grapes	Lb.	43,828	42,685	3,838	4,585
Pears	Lb.	5,660	9,375	571	743
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	8,338	7,044	1,235	2,586
Apricots	Lb.	10,233	5,973	1,948	2,537
Prunes	Lb.	54,314	48,873	4,273	6,845
Raisins and currants	Lb.	88,361	61,746	6,991	9,300
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	3,142	178	298	21
Apricots	Lb.	4,490	4,387	433	561
Fruits for salad	Lb.	4,119	1,015	431	154
Grapefruit	Lb.	211	642	25	75
Peaches	Lb.	10,654	21,107	1,172	2,398
Pears	Lb.	14,270	1,089	1,678	152
Pineapples	Lb.	2,653	8,231	308	920

Continued -

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits and fruit juices, Con:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Fruit juices-					
Grapefruit	Gal.	606	1,503	457	1,246
Orange	Gal.	1,988	1,265	6,646	5,015
Pineapple	Gal.	31	21	29	20
Other fruit juices	Gal.	592	412	1,457	1,049
Nuts:					
Pecans-					
Shelled	Lb.	31	233	25	187
Not shelled	Lb.	1,117	927	366	275
Walnuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	12	11	10	8
Not shelled	Lb.	381	2,961	126	920
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	250	152	418	245
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	36,417	9,889	4,771	2,099
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4	11	6	10
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,026	2,653	3,678	3,898
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	38	47	244	344
Corn, including corn meal					
in terms of grain	Bu.	3,177	2,841	3,922	4,242
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	1,151	1,065	128	119
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	11,183	15,129	384	630
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	1,031	1,747	2,180	3,752
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	73	136	77	137
Oatmeal	Lb.	22,095	22,761	1,457	2,242
Oats, including oatmeal in					
terms of grain	Bu.	1,300	1,401	1,534	2,379
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	28,762	26,548	1,159	1,033
Milled, brown, screenings, etc.	Lb.	266,953	258,009	17,646	18,284
Flour, meal, and polish	Lb.	100	353	13	22
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	63	b/	94	1
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	7,514	5,600	10,024	10,082
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	2,204	2,336	12,551	16,059
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	901	1,059	5,442	7,430
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	3,105	3,395	17,993	23,489
Wheat, including flour					
in terms of grain ...	Bu.	22,108	21,556	28,017	33,571

Continued -

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds: (2,240 lb.)		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Hay	Ton	b/	2	13	63
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	Ton	1	b/	20	b/
Linseed cake and meal	Ton	b/	b/	21	29
Soybean oil-cake meal	Ton	5	4	253	217
Other oil cake and meal	Ton	b/	b/	1	5
Total oil cake and meal ..	Ton	6	4	295	251
Oils, vegetable:					
Expressed oils and fats-					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	309	476	83	123
Coconut oil, crude	Lb.	28	b/	7	b/
Coconut oil, refined	Lb.	8	40	1	9
Cooking fats other than lard	Lb.	23,732	6,444	4,283	1,112
Corn oil, edible	Lb.	304	121	65	31
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	3,122	1,037	436	132
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	3,737	1,562	537	219
Linseed oil	Lb.	158,677	180,596	22,679	27,117
Soybean oil, edible	Lb.	17,466	42,947	2,413	6,350
Vegetable soap stock (incl.					
ined. olive oil and other)	Lb.	1,992	566	254	50
Essential or distilled oils-					
Citrus oils	Lb.	205	145	586	338
Peppermint oil	Lb.	33	123	203	967
Spearmint and other mint oils	Lb.	14	22	46	61
Other natural essential, etc.	Lb.	244	275	687	803
Blended, compounded or mixed					
perfume-flavor oils	Lb.	294	302	1,720	2,420
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	44,627	17,105	1,811	767
Other oilseeds	Lb.	2,566	2,254	178	401
Seeds, field and garden:					
Alfalfa	Lb.	305	121	108	48
Kentucky blue grass	Lb.	143	554	32	158
Red top	Lb.	157	391	21	68
Red clover	Lb.	544	3	139	1
Other clover	Lb.	794	20	206	13
Timothy	Lb.	1,662	4,398	119	375
Other field and grass seeds ..	Lb.	2,990	9,899	792	1,725
Flower seeds	Lb.	41	47	91	116
Carrot seed	Lb.	172	453	279	520
Other vegetable seeds	Lb.	1,783	5,355	1,234	3,992
Total seeds, field and garden	Lb.	8,541	21,241	3,025	7,016
Sugar	Ton	431	85	38,171	10,520

Continued -

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	227,369	169,236	101,456	94,089
Burley	Lb.	1,905	3,667	545	1,713
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ..	Lb.	4,945	2,748	1,313	836
Dark Virginia	Lb.	2,559	1,854	736	611
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	129	597	31	279
Green River	Lb.	164	251	39	105
One sucker leaf	Lb.	315	534	103	197
Black fat, waterbaler, & dk. Af.	Lb.	1,232	1,103	383	469
Cigar leaf	Lb.	222	1,558	182	812
Perique and other leaf	Lb.	31	28	21	14
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	238,871	181,675	104,809	99,125
Tobacco, stems, trimmings, etc..	Lb.	19	483	2	30
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (including snap) ..	Lb.	1,993	1,240	185	157
Beans, dried-					
Seed	Lb.	863	4,053	360	668
Other	Lb.	152,939	87,805	8,599	6,729
Onions	Lb.	11,104	29,175	668	1,299
Peas, green	Lb.	149	226	19	36
Peas, dried-					
Seed	Lb.	3,109	8,515	385	818
Other	Lb.	93,186	57,323	5,439	4,104
Peppers	Lb.	364	294	33	29
Potatoes, white	Lb.	115,019	81,838	3,617	2,663
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	12,361	7,934	1,032	714
Other fresh vegetables		c/	c/	1,480	1,739
Vegetables, canned-					
Baked beans & pork and beans	Lb.	17,265	9,833	939	814
Tomatoes	Lb.	14,053	14,299	871	1,281
Other canned veg. and juices	Lb.	77,658	75,098	6,891	8,424
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	71,612	66,213	3,670	4,639
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ..	Lb.	3,651	5,225	192	268
Glucose, dry (grape sugar) ...	Lb.	3,810	3,581	192	229
Hops	Lb.	3,147	3,856	2,243	3,200
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	959	1,591	461	704
Total principal agri. products ..				1163,928	1,000,085
Other agricultural products				55,128	50,267
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				1,219,056	1,050,352
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				7142,672	6,803,238

a/ Corrected to February 14, 1945. b/ Less than 500.

c/ Reported in value only.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products,
January-December and December 1943 and 1944 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-December		December	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pork, cured:					
Bacon and sides	Lb.	113,621	124,747	6,058	6,268
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	148,991	81,552	5,160	2,782
Total pork, cured	Lb.	262,612	206,299	11,158	9,050
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	735,357	858,803	77,903	58,937
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	407	306	41	19
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,133	10,231	462	599
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	121	292	19	12
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	87,377	46,256	10,295	10,039
Milled, including brown, etc..	Lb.	540,159	454,684	48,179	57,794
Flour, meal and polish	Lb.	537	1,172	62	b/
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	78	47	22	b/
Wheat-					
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	11,841	10,401	2,613	571
Flour, wholly of United States					
wheat (196 lb.)	Bbl.	4,993	1,914	721	333
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples c/	Bu.	342	510	44	85
Pears	Lb.	7,925	9,758	484	932
Oranges and tangerines	Box	5,374	6,178	983	735
Grapefruit	Box	1,117	1,221	87	109
Grapes	Lb.	46,986	46,360	5,184	6,844
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	17,360	13,514	1,076	648
Apricots	Lb.	16,207	7,814	274	2,040
Prunes	Lb.	117,007	117,335	11,390	2,228
Raisins	Lb.	160,145	210,903	21,190	17,885
Canned pears	Lb.	17,334	9,792	4,186	284
Tobacco, leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	368,548	251,351	15,492	22,567
Dark-fired Kentucky and					
Tennessee	Lb.	10,316	7,982	258	460
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	14,302	19,170	449	780
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	393,166	278,503	16,199	23,807
Cotton, excluding linters (500 lb.)	Bale	1,626	996	72	90

a/ Corrected to February 14, 1945. b/ Less than 500.

c/ Barrels, baskets, and boxes in terms of bushels.

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IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date

Year and month	: Beef, : Cattle, : dutiable	: Beef, : canned : including	: Cheese : pounds	: Casein : or : lactarene	: Hides : and : skins : raw	: Wool, : excluding : free for : carpets
	: 1,000 : head	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds
Monthly average-						
1932-33	8	2,599	4,560	90	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	3,909	676	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	4,037	149	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	4,115	950	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	5,474	951	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	4,624	80	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	4,556	47	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	4,608	2,279	26,476	13,472
1940-41	57	5,206	1,859	3,034	39,506	39,400
1941-42	61	10,318	1,314	2,657	44,464	46,766
1942-43	66	6,352	2,559	435	38,434	107,610
1943-44	25	5,672	1,602	3,861	24,859	58,327
1943 Prel.						
January	27	5,072	2,894	593	23,364	147,025
February	187	4,571	2,640	a/	32,589	135,818
March	115	214	4,923	570	31,831	57,880
April	127	8,843	1,684	781	36,742	78,005
May	80	21,500	619	123	47,053	79,975
June	26	3,148	673	404	44,087	69,811
1943-44 Prel.						
July	11	15,568	897	50	28,164	55,303
August	10	18,320	1,730	0	20,087	71,300
September	13	11,335	1,692	1,340	22,769	70,647
October	9	11,410	784	19,054	32,812	69,474
November	15	5,540	4,529	1,796	20,307	51,569
December	11	a/	1,925	3,715	15,537	44,961
January	11	41	3,368	4,869	29,532	74,382
February	36	76	1,600	2,983	35,458	62,921
March	61	a/	735	6,192	28,134	57,545
April	65	220	910	3,718	17,718	51,309
May	44	202	683	2,132	25,749	44,274
June	12	5,355	172	481	22,049	46,232
1944-45 Prel.						
July	5	32,013	248	7,068	28,976	34,883
August	4	0	211	5,012	23,790	36,610
September	3	4,491	183	3,907	19,497	42,287
October	13	14,426	475	4,446	22,303	41,314
November	30	19,269	194	4,682	18,393	37,668
December	57	11,128	266	1,734	22,582	34,896

a/ Less than 500.

Continued -

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IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. (478-lb.)	Jute and jute butts	Sisal and henequen	Flax	Manila or abaca	Hemp
	1,000 bales	2240-lb. tons	2240-lb. tons	2240-lb. tons	2240-lb. tons	2240-lb. tons
Monthly average-						
1932-33	11	3,117	13,830	257	2,098	26
1933-34	13	4,958	9,659	474	3,568	79
1934-35	10	4,111	6,178	305	3,315	50
1935-36	14	7,266	12,617	496	4,039	68
1936-37	27	8,103	9,945	574	3,350	80
1937-38	15	5,491	10,255	192	2,556	41
1938-39	18	3,142	8,697	290	2,720	48
1939-40	20	3,827	11,995	479	4,645	51
1940-41	37	4,642	10,930	202	5,867	56
1941-42	43	6,667	13,513	534	6,555	128
1942-43	22	9,116	14,731	499	102	128
1943-44	19	4,514	15,532	244	120	4
1943 Prel.						
January	17	16,890	13,176	319	143	0
February	18	18,439	13,932	265	103	97
March	22	15,882	11,550	706	369	97
April	15	11,501	9,742	994	138	4
May	13	6,773	11,884	308	150	86
June	9	2,893	14,267	226	0	29
1943-44 Prel.						
July	8	903	17,891	363	250	1
August	7	1,011	14,466	420	0	0
September	31	594	17,883	199	166	0
October	19	48	11,834	350	129	0
November	26	2,751	24,910	80	164	0
December	52	2,777	14,785	110	57	0
January	21	7,304	15,362	52	0	23
February	26	7,285	11,109	211	182	19
March	12	9,771	20,467	109	55	a/
April	12	10,100	11,749	128	0	0
May	7	8,326	14,496	182	166	0
June	4	3,298	11,433	727	276	2
1944-45 Prel.						
July	9	2,423	13,292	876	271	0
August	4	2,714	20,045	398	438	50
September	48	2,439	7,521	165	54	20
October	13	0	21,776	134	679	16
November	6	5,259	15,906	108	1,285	0
December	8	4,190	16,523	58	745	16

a/ Less than 1/2 ton.

Continued -

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IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date - Continued

Year and month	Flax- seed	Castor beans	Oils			
	Coconut	Tung	Oiticica	Palm		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	bushels	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1932-33	518	5,837	21,725	6,988	a/	21,136
1933-34	1,492	9,486	29,425	12,176	a/	20,705
1934-35	1,278	6,629	25,063	9,364	a/	16,118
1935-36	1,282	11,890	29,141	12,491	a/	27,227
1936-37	2,175	11,553	26,549	12,292	343	29,562
1937-38	1,488	11,860	28,731	10,799	273	31,102
1938-39	1,562	11,259	31,638	8,038	1,030	22,587
1939-40	1,101	16,371	26,630	8,298	1,467	20,515
1940-41	933	25,649	30,994	4,375	1,860	21,247
1941-42	1,936	32,545	21,548	3,025	1,938	20,102
1942-43	527	18,214	3,643	6	26	3,725
1943-44	1,413	28,466	3,556	145	153	5,181
1943 Prel.						
January	134	20,700	162	0	306	3,765
February	462	22,360	8,107	0	0	16,629
March	350	37,063	7,560	0	0	0
April	131	28,567	5,829	0	0	5,503
May	841	13,324	4,287	2	0	4,537
June	150	14,538	4,280	66	0	0
1943-44 Prel.						
July	1,226	36,367	2,708	0	55	5,530
August	929	20,161	9,838	0	737	5,352
September	1,737	30,571	0	0	0	2,726
October	1,878	34,155	0	0	477	7,478
November	2,066	21,564	34	0	67	2,541
December	720	37,033	162	0	0	5,494
January	842	17,531	0	3	71	4,740
February	796	28,465	7,371	0	221	2,552
March	1,425	49,508	17,508	0	142	8,767
April	2,198	26,222	2,611	1,516	0	7,297
May	2,368	19,066	2,277	0	67	4,184
June	769	20,950	159	223	0	5,513
1944-45 Prel.						
July	105	43,033	0	0	1,674	2,551
August	583	26,696	7,421	29	2,828	4,255
September	497	31,862	9,479	0	1,217	10,126
October	382	25,192	2,279	0	311	9,864
November	586	21,725	0	0	1,813	2,748
December	377	23,477	2,645	0	2,497	8,264

a/ Not separately classified prior to 1936.

Continued -

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IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average 1932-33 to 1943-44, and monthly, January 1943 to date - Continued

Year and month	Sugar (2,000- pound)	Molasses Edible	Not for human con- sumption	Tobacco, unmfd.	Cocoa or cacao beans	Coffee
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	tons	gallons	gallons	pounds	pounds	pounds
1932-33	246	900	11,221	4,952	33,702	121,513
1933-34	235	1,518	16,280	4,649	38,819	133,176
1934-35	281	728	20,192	4,856	44,923	129,336
1935-36	270	1,172	16,265	5,658	47,530	154,428
1936-37	247	1,610	25,942	5,776	56,912	146,734
1937-38	234	866	18,109	5,668	37,187	144,511
1938-39	214	669	14,800	6,340	53,566	163,771
1939-40	279	1,194	20,004	6,728	46,433	170,314
1940-41	293	977	27,613	6,487	74,261	211,218
1941-42	228	1,007	27,166	5,914	30,844	146,710
1942-43	188	52	11,998	6,784	34,777	150,084
1943-44	319	684	23,731	5,937	48,793	214,042
1943 Prel.						
January	177	32	10,597	7,325	42,121	144,968
February	211	117	10,351	6,476	28,038	137,822
March	260	31	19,196	8,688	48,975	206,366
April	202	9	5,535	11,281	50,609	204,540
May	258	14	7,242	5,279	69,493	208,445
June	348	31	6,365	4,184	53,412	190,441
1943-44 Prel.						
July	445	51	7,993	4,735	39,638	221,472
August	282	92	10,708	4,522	66,021	227,668
September	271	94	15,441	4,822	81,911	233,734
October	378	129	19,682	4,963	32,476	183,428
November	263	463	21,450	5,383	20,370	133,607
December	269	522	16,824	4,479	41,579	106,886
January	215	392	16,742	20,756	33,382	209,311
February	233	461	28,328	4,159	49,213	160,031
March	277	1,221	35,412	3,968	62,523	341,010
April	420	4,250	34,203	4,248	83,754	156,838
May	431	25	38,014	4,513	32,883	343,311
June	339	504	39,979	4,693	41,765	241,207
1944-45 Prel.						
July	351	146	23,796	4,800	16,061	206,726
August	259	107	17,583	4,959	52,352	118,039
September	265	16	15,753	5,252	39,775	124,547
October	386	404	14,831	5,325	19,195	292,824
November	331	1,255	17,743	5,497	85,415	206,034
December	355	281	14,789	4,511	115,390	197,805

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>dollars:</u>	<u>dollars:</u>
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	3	3	36	26
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	41	80	1,218	2,838
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	18	16	2,479	2,219
Other cattle	No.	7	14	333	719
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	69	113	4,066	5,802
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	12	8	1,895	1,673
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	9	3	2	1
Horses	No.	3	2	340	229
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	1,967	21	507	11
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	25,955	26,849	2,451	2,531
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	704	60	149	12
Cheddar	Lb.	35	18	9	5
Other cheese	Lb.	11,025	1,499	2,060	328
Total cheese	Lb.	11,764	1,577	2,218	345
Cream	Gal.	b/	b/	1	b/
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	7	14	1	1
Dried and malted	Lb.	13	4	6	2
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk:	Gal.	109	0	3	0
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	175	78	85	32
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	b/	8	b/	5
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	1	54	1	48
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	b/	0	b/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	b/	0	b/
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	970	1,519	2,337	3,075
Feathers, crude	Lb.	632	278	419	511
Hides and skins, agricultural c/.	Lb.	139,338	135,540	27,636	28,238
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	738	1,719	135	258
Pickled or cured	Lb.	1,173	3,104	176	611
Canned, including corned	Lb.	62,191	81,326	10,937	14,067
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	Lb.	489	1	59	b/

Continued -

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	20	1	7	b/
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	1,067	24	349	11
Other pickled or salted	Lb.	1,753	124	260	84
Poultry and game	Lb.	4,013	21,459	1,085	5,760
Other meats-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	316	160	88	50
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	1,214	347	287	74
Total meats	Lb.	72,974	108,265	13,383	20,915
Sausage casings	Lb.	6,859	7,912	3,948	3,704
Tallow	Lb.	14,852	33,655	969	2,473
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets, etc..	Lb.	366,813	227,657	114,336	68,322
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, unmanufactured:					
Cotton and linters- (478 lb.)					
Cotton	Bale	93	65	9,213	5,901
Linters	Bale	45	24	927	460
Other supp. fibers- (2,240 lb.)					
Flax	Ton	2	2	1,135	1,114
Hemp	Ton	b/	b/	b/	49
Jute and jute butts	Ton	8	17	1,405	2,562
Fruits:					
Apples, green or ripe	Bu.	131	1,642	362	3,488
Berries, natural or in brine ..	Lb.	13,559	7,787	2,413	1,655
Currants	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Dates	Lb.	221	4,098	13	354
Figs	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Grapes	Cu.ft.	53	45	55	54
Limes	Lb.	2,932	2,359	97	85
Olives, in brine	Gal.	3,587	4,061	3,760	4,531
Pears, green, ripe, or in brine	Lb.	b/	1	b/	b/
Pineapples-					
Fresh, in crates	Crate	63	157	141	337
Fresh, in bulk	No.	2,091	1,261	224	202
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	26,423	13,168	3,478	1,475
Raisins	Lb.	10	50	3	4
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	23,617	25,303	17,350	24,652
Barley malt	Lb.	17,670	1,764	595	78

Continued -

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Cont:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	76	9,085	124	5,703
Corn meal	Lb.	110	0	2	0
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	78	9,085	126	5,703
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	28,889	33,166	17,624	20,568
Oatmeal	Lb.	72	89	3	5
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	28,893	33,171	17,627	20,573
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	2,813	1	159	b/
Patna	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Broken	Lb.	421	331	21	17
Flour, meal, polish, and bran.	Lb.	463	63	4	1
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	765	3,299	777	3,055
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	30	14,534	26	17,885
Other wheat grain	Bu.	48,388	22,688	55,854	27,544
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	994	88	805	116
To other countries	Bu.	3,998	4,637	4,633	5,635
Total wheat, grain	Bu.	53,410	41,947	61,318	51,180
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	20	27	119	171
For mfr. in bond and export	Bbl.	0	0	0	0
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	20	27	119	171
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	53,503	42,073	61,437	51,351
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried ... (2,240 lb.)	Ton	0	3	0	146
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	45	29	1,725	1,095
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	36	33	807	721
Total bran, shorts, etc. ...	Ton	81	62	2,532	1,816
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	150	101	2,035	1,912

Continued -

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	July-December		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders, Continued:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb. :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
Cottonseed	Lb. :	86,297 :	67,180 :	1,468 :	1,076
Linseed	Lb. :	2,538 :	10,831 :	43 :	129
Soybean	Lb. :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
Other oil cake and meal	Lb. :	26,778 :	19,068 :	545 :	364
Total oil cake and meal ...	Lb. :	115,613 :	97,079 :	2,056 :	1,569
Hops	Lb. :	7 :	23 :	5 :	16
Nuts and preparations		d/ :	d/ :	4,026 :	13,387
Oils, vegetable, expressed:					
Carnauba wax	Lb. :	9,071 :	8,133 :	5,553 :	5,193
Coconut oil	Lb. :	12,742 :	21,825 :	753 :	1,310
Corn oil	Lb. :	827 :	b/ :	53 :	b/
Cottonseed oil	Lb. :	0 :	5,780 :	0 :	586
Linseed oil	Lb. :	38,863 :	20,822 :	4,101 :	2,381
Oiticica oil	Lb. :	1,336 :	10,341 :	276 :	1,638
Olive oil-					
Edible	Lb. :	766 :	107 :	156 :	44
Inedible	Lb. :	61 :	41 :	15 :	9
Palm-kernel oil	Lb. :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
Palm oil	Lb. :	29,100 :	38,407 :	1,562 :	1,904
Peanut oil	Lb. :	7 :	b/ :	1 :	b/
Perilla oil	Lb. :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
Rapeseed oil	Gal. :	380 :	1,175 :	272 :	1,002
Soybean oil	Lb. :	b/ :	103 :	b/ :	4
Sunflower oil	Lb. :	3,245 :	71,297 :	263 :	5,746
Tung oil	Lb. :	0 :	29 :	0 :	10
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb. :	12,135 :	12,498 :	532 :	678
Castor beans	Lb. :	179,850 :	171,985 :	6,273 :	5,576
Copra	Lb. :	85,661 :	91,355 :	2,941 :	3,111
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu. :	8,556 :	2,529 :	18,565 :	7,402
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb. :	137 :	48,600 :	21 :	1,603
Poppyseed	Lb. :	167 :	129 :	31 :	27
Rapeseed	Lb. :	2,577 :	305 :	265 :	26
Sesame seed	Lb. :	960 :	2,496 :	52 :	153
Soybeans	Lb. :	1 :	3 :	b/ :	1
Seeds, except oil seeds		d/ :	d/ :	2,119 :	2,591
Spices (supplementary)	Lb. :	6,373 :	3,846 :	1,046 :	720

Continued -

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	July-December		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Sugar and molasses:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Sugar, excluding beet(2,000 lb.):	Ton	1,905	1,948	104,574	107,226
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption .	Gal.	92,099	104,495	15,485	18,087
Other molasses and sugar sirup:	Gal.	1,350	2,209	593	673
Total molasses	Gal.	93,449	106,704	15,078	19,560
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf for cigar wrappers	Lb.	1,113	922	2,063	1,876
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Unstemmed	Lb.	715	680	848	1,171
Stemmed	Lb.	2,798	4,071	2,511	4,480
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed	Lb.	23,120	23,924	12,684	19,559
Total tobacco leaf, unmfd. ..	Lb.	27,746	29,597	18,106	27,086
Scrap tobacco	Lb.	770	709	279	501
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	389	39	1	1
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	9,649	915	423	58
Green or unripe	Lb.	4,838	33	195	2
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried .	Lb.	96,447	15,130	3,650	566
Garlic	Lb.	3,495	1,214	208	174
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	1,600	8,141	87	494
Onions	Lb.	1,485	2	45	b/
Peas, except cowpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	2,419	b/	90	b/
Green or unripe	Lb.	208	134	12	11
Potatoes, white	Lb.	28,588	227,255	621	4,608
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	50,060	14,147	2,498	732
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	11,845	30,171	826	2,894
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	118,021	88,550	1,763	1,079
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Peas	Lb.	2	b/	b/	b/
Tomatoes	Lb.	1	b/	b/	b/
Argols, tartar, & wine lees, crude	Lb.	476	4,252	81	694
Wines	Gal.	3,058	2,448	6,903	6,343
Total principal supplementary					
agricultural products				507,930	498,309
Other supplementary agricultural:				38,049	32,604
Total supplementary					
agricultural products				546,029	530,913

Continued -

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-December 1943 and 1944 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit:	July-December ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Silk, raw	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond for carpets, etc.	Lb.	15,080	51,670	3,819	10,218
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	14,457	17,683	8,904	12,382
Coffee (except into Puerto Rico) .	Lb.	1,105,563	1,145,335	136,149	141,923
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	281,994	378,787	18,920	24,775
Tea	Lb.	47,840	47,435	14,555	16,461
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (comp.)		d/	d/	4,928	6,196
Oils, essential and dist. (comp.)		d/	d/	2,029	4,799
Spices, (complementary)	Lb.	10,748	11,273	4,910	5,957
Fibers, unmanufactured: (2,240 lb.)					
Crin vegetal	Ton	b/	b/	36	37
Istle and Tampico	Ton	8	10	1,024	1,516
Kapok	Ton	b/	b/	23	206
Manila or abaca	Ton	1	3	173	807
New Zealand fiber	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen	Ton	102	95	14,538	13,072
Other comp. vegetable fibers ...	Ton	7	6	1,208	858
Total comp. vegetable fibers .	Ton	113	114	17,102	17,396
Rubber and allied gums:					
Rubber, crude-					
Guayule	Lb.	7,987	6,439	1,765	1,434
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	1,075	3,124	333	927
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	43,465	131,801	12,835	42,272
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	52,527	141,364	14,933	44,633
Allied gums-					
Gutta balata	Lb.	951	1,618	298	457
Jelutong or pontianak	Lb.	0	197	0	46
Gutta percha and other guttas.	Lb.	0	22	0	4
Total allied gums	Lb.	951	1,837	298	507
Total principal complementary agricultural products				226,547	285,247
Other complementary agricultural .				1,358	894
Total complementary				227,905	286,141
Total supplementary				546,029	530,913
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				773,934	817,054
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ...				2,784,990	2,841,422

^{a/} Corrected to February 14, 1945. ^{b/} Less than 500.^{c/} Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.^{d/} Reported in value only.

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural products,
January-December and December, 1943 and 1944

Commodity imported	Unit:	January-December		December	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	14	6	b/	b/
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each.	No.	503	276	7	48
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes	No.	35	34	2	2
Other cattle (dutiable)	No.	78	25	2	7
Total cattle (dutiable) ...	No.	630	341	11	57
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	23	17	1	1
Hogs, (except for breeding)	Lb.	16	5	1	1
Butter	Lb.	3,264	1,731	2	b/
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	1,033	1,047	39	0
Cheddar	Lb.	66	60	b/	b/
Other cheese	Lb.	24,098	7,948	1,886	266
Total cheese	Lb.	25,197	9,055	1,925	266
Eggs and egg products, dried	Lb.	123	63	0	13
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	b/	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen ..	Lb.	2,590	2,791	66	699
Beef, canned, including corned ..	Lb.	105,540	87,220	b/	11,128
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	29	5	2	1
Hams, shoulders and bacon	Lb.	2,979	46	2	1
Tallow	Lb.	40,741	76,310	1,997	5,591
Wool, unmanufactured c/	Lb.	934,138	564,320	45,147	34,896
Grains:					
Corn	Bu.	211	9,168	1	213
Oats	Bu.	76,784	80,627	1,012	3,166
Rye	Bu.	2,071	10,848	521	766
Wheatd/	Bu.	49,266	124,989	8,455	1,769
Barley malt	Lb.	39,840	4,608	557	305
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	237,213	189,620	31,407	23,445
Flaxseed	Bu.	10,624	2,927	720	377
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	42,966	51,751	162	2,645
Palm oil	Lb.	59,555	71,460	5,494	8,864
Perilla oil	Lb.	393	0	0	0
Tung oil	Lb.	68	1,771	0	0
Sugar, excluding beet . (2,000 lb.)	Ton	3,361	3,863	267	355
Molasses	Gal.	152,970	306,234	17,346	15,070

a/ Corrected to February 14, 1945. b/ Less than 500.

c/ Excludes wool, free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

d/ Excludes wheat for milling bond and export.
